

CHAPTER 118
REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF POLYCHLORINATED
BIPHENYLS (PCBs) FROM WHITE GOODS PRIOR TO PROCESSING

567—118.1(455B,455D) Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to implement Iowa Code sections 455B.304 and 455D.6(6) by providing rules for the proper removal and disposal of electrical parts containing polychlorinated biphenyls from white goods prior to processing.

567—118.2(455B,455D) Definitions.

“*Capacitor*” means a device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity and consisting of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric.

“*Facility*” refers to any permitted sanitary disposal project, salvage dealer, shredder operation or other party which may accept white goods for disposal or processing.

“*Fluff*” is the residual waste from the shredding operation after metals recovery.

“*PCB*” and “*PCBs*” mean any chemical substance that is limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contains such substance.

“*Processing*” means crushing, compacting, smashing, shredding, or other similar action.

“*Small capacitor*” means a capacitor which contains less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs) of dielectric fluid. The following assumptions may be used if the actual weight of the fluid is unknown. A capacitor whose volume is less than 1,639 cubic centimeters (100 cubic inches) may be considered to contain less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs) of dielectric fluid. A capacitor whose volume is between 1,639 and 3,278 cubic centimeters may be considered to contain less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs) of dielectric fluid if the total weight of the capacitor is less than 4.08 kg (9 lbs).

“*White goods*” means appliances including, but not limited to, refrigerators, freezers, window unit air conditioners, central heating/air conditioning units, washers, dryers, microwave ovens, and fluorescent light ballasts.

567—118.3(455B,455D) Removal and disposal requirements.

118.3(1) *Registration of capacitor removal and storage facility.*

a. Any facility that is now or plans to be engaged in the removal of PCB capacitors from white goods must register by submitting a written description of the removal and storage site to the department of natural resources which will maintain that list and provide copies to interested parties upon request.

b. The removal and storage site must comply with 40 CFR 761.65 if capacitors, other than small capacitors, are stored. If only small capacitors are to be stored at the facility the following is required:

(1) Signs must be posted warning workers of the hazards associated with PCBs and the proper first-aid measures in the event of contact with skin or eyes.

(2) Personal protective equipment including protective clothing, eye protection and respirators must be made available to all workers who will be handling PCB capacitors.

(3) Employers must maintain all personal protective equipment to ensure that they will be in proper working order when needed.

(4) Education of all personnel must include information on emergency procedures in the event of a spill; instruction on the handling of leaks and spills; decontamination procedures; fire-fighting equipment location and use; first-aid procedures, equipment and use; instruction on the odor properties of PCBs that will help workers detect unseen leaks or spills; and instruction to all personnel coming in contact with capacitors or PCB fluids about proper sanitation, that is, washing hands and exposed skin before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities during the work shift.

(5) Emergency procedures must include evacuation of all nonessential personnel from the area of any leaks or spills and adequate ventilation of the area to prevent the accumulation of fumes.

c. Exemptions. Any facility that is subject to federal PCB identification requirements is exempt from further registration with the state of Iowa. Any person or facility that removes less than 200

pounds of small capacitors in one month, but no more than 500 pounds in one year, is exempt from the registration requirement but is not exempt from the remaining rules on removal and disposal of capacitors, handling of spills or shredding of white goods. The person or facility is required to keep records of the amount, in pounds, of capacitors removed each month and each year. These records are to be made available to the department upon request. These records are to be maintained for at least three years.

d. Permitted sanitary disposal projects must comply with permit conditions pertaining to activities governed by this chapter.

118.3(2) Removal of capacitors.

a. All white goods must be inspected for the presence of capacitors.

b. All capacitors are assumed to contain PCBs unless proven otherwise by an approved laboratory, unless the words “No PCBs” have been imprinted on the body of the capacitor by the manufacturer, or if the manufacturer certifies in writing that no PCBs were used in the manufacture of the white goods or capacitor.

c. All capacitors must be removed from all white goods prior to processing and disposed of in accordance with subrule 118.3(3) with the exception of any capacitor which is proven not to contain PCBs that may be disposed of as any other nonhazardous solid waste.

118.3(3) Disposal of capacitors.

a. All capacitors must be placed in DOT-approved containers which show no signs of damage. The bottom of the container must be filled to a depth of 2 inches with absorbent material (soil, sand, oil-dry, kitty litter, etc.).

b. All containers must be labeled with the proper EPA-approved PCB label, in both English and the predominant language of non-English reading workers.

c. All containers must be sealed prior to shipment.

d. Small capacitors may be stored for up to one year on-site in DOT-approved containers provided that: the containers show no sign of rust, cracking or dents; the containers are properly labeled with EPA PCB label; the storage area is separated and delineated from any other nonhazardous storage area; and the capacitors show no sign of cracks or leaks (cracks or leaks are treated as spills). Other capacitors must be stored in accordance with 40 CFR 761.65.

e. All capacitors must be transported to and disposed of at a waste disposal facility approved by the EPA for PCBs.

f. Sealed containers of small capacitors may be transported by the owner or by an EPA-approved PCB transporter, in accordance with 40 CFR 761 Subpart K.

118.3(4) Spills. Any spills from leaking or cracked capacitors must be handled by placing the capacitor and any contaminated rags, clothing, and soil into a container for immediate shipment to an EPA-approved waste disposal facility. In the event of a spill, the facility which handles, stores or transports the PCB-contaminated materials must notify the department of natural resources (515/281-8694), and the local police department or the office of the affected county of occurrence of a hazardous condition as soon as possible, but no later than six hours after the onset or discovery of a spill.

118.3(5) Shredding of white goods. Fluff from the shredding of white goods must be sampled quarterly for the presence of PCBs. If the fluff contains less than 50ppm PCB, it may be landfilled at a permitted landfill under a special waste authorization (SWA) from the department of natural resources. If the fluff contains levels of contamination 50ppm or higher, it must be treated in a manner in accordance with 40 CFR 761.125 on disposal of free-flowing PCBs.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 455B.304 and 455D.6.

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